

Imamate from viewpoint of Ismailites and Zaidiyyah

Mohsen Parvish^{1*}, Abdorafi Rahimi²

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Abstract

As the first important controversy in the history of Islam, Imamate made the first religious sects and branches among the Muslims. The most important Shiite sects, after Ithna-Ashari, are Ismailites and Zaidiyyah that continue their political and social life. Their understanding of Imamat took form during the first centuries of Islam. This article attempts to study the Imamate from viewpoint of Ismailites and Zaidiyyah based on historical method. Research findings suggest that the two sects had no problem about the Imamate and Leadership Ahle-Beit of holy prophet. But from the time that they chose others as their Imams, gradually backgrounds of deviation appeared among them.

Keywords: Imam, Imamate, Ismailites, Zaidiyyah.

1. Corresponding Author: PhD Candidate, Imam Khomeini International University, Iran. Email: mohsen.parvish@yahoo.com

2. Assistant Professor, Imam Khomeini International University, Iran.

Analysis of mystical experience process: A manner to discover the motif of Mystical experiences of mystics

**Ali Jalali^{1*}, Hossein Aghahosseini², Mohsen Mohammadi Fesharaki³, Sayyed
Ali Asghar Mirbagheri Fard⁴**

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Abstract

Explanation of mystical experiences has always been a goal of researchers of mystical texts. The experiences are inconsistent with common belief. Many people are rejecting it without a correct analysis. Correct analysis of these experiences would not be possible without knowing the mystical language and ways of expression of mystical experiences. Explanation of formation of mystical experience's process in the mystic from the beginning and accrue intellectual analysis and Imagery to experience is most effective in the mystical experience's analysis. If this process be reviewed from the end to beginning, the motif of mystical experience of mystics would be apparent. The method of Mystical experiences review in this paper is "Engineering mystical experience". In the present paper, after explaining the relationship between mystical experience and the manner by mystic achieves to truth, we analyze phrases of Maghalat-e- shams with method of engineering mystical experience.

Keywords: exemplification of the truth, Maghalat-e- Shams-e-Tabrizi, mystical experience, truth.

1. Corresponding Author: PhD Candidate, University of Isfahan, Iran.
Email: alijalali110@gmail.com

2. Professor, University of Isfahan , Iran.
3. Associate Professor, University of Isfahan, Iran.
4. Professor, University of Isfahan, Iran.

Islamic Mysticism and Tolerance (According to theoretical texts and historical evidences from the beginning till 4th A.H)

Mahdi Heidari¹

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Abstract

Tolerance occurs in a variety of different reasons. Sometimes focus on the benefits make the conflicting groups to deal with each other based on tolerance, but sometimes it has intellectual grounding, for different reasons, tolerance emerges among mystics. It appears among mystics based on their worldviews. Those who have pantheistic worldview, emphasize to total peace and determinism. Others whose behaviors have doctrinal and juridical background, act accordingly. There are more groups among the mystics that use tolerance as a social tool. This type of behavior which can be called the positive tolerance is a deeper way to attract people to the community and prevent the bad occurrences. This article tries to explain these different views about tolerance and classify them with theoretical and historical evidences.

Keywords: affability, early Sufis, pluralism, Sufism, tolerance, unity.

1. PhD Candidate, University of Tehran, Iran. Email: mehdihheidari8@ut.ac.ir

Mystical Themes in Sa'adi's *Ghasayed* and Attar's *Mosibatnameh*: Comparison

Ahmad Ghanipur Malekshah^{1*}, Sabikeh esfandiar²

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Abstract

One of the realms of the poetry that Sheikh Saadi had created as a literary-didactic work, are his odes. Although Saadi's odes are not as wide as his sonnets and his speech has been joined with praise of the kings of his time, the spirit of training and moral teaching can be seen in it. And with contemplation in his odes, one can even find mystical concepts that Saadi personally praised and emphasized too. Saadi sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly point to the mystical themes in his eulogy. Like mystics, he knows the original truth in mystical way. He represents one or couple of mystical concepts in all his odes, concepts like: effort, divine attention, patience, pain insanity, poverty, death, and unity. This essay tries to clear mystical aspects of Saadi's odes in comparison with Attar's Mosibatnameh as a great work in mystical literature.

Keywords: Attar, Islamic mysticism, mystical literature, ode, Saadi.

1. Corresponding Author: Assistant Professor, University of Mazandaran, Iran.
Email: a.ghanipour@umz.ac.ir

2. PhD Candidate, University of Sistan and Baloochestan, Iran.
Email: xeizaran@yahoo.com

Religious Ideas in Hegel's Philosophy

Mohammadhadi Fazeli^{1*}, Mohammadreza Bayat²

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Abstract

Hegel has an historical view regarding religion and its process. By passing the art, religion and philosophy, this process goes from the lowest to the highest part. This article is going to clarify the difference between the Hegel's treatments of religion in various periods of his thought. It also considers the historical phenomenology of religion in Hegel's philosophy. In this regard, in which religion consists of the two states of art and philosophy, we can assume that the idea of religion is totally different from the other concepts which have been named in his philosophy. In addition, we ought to say that trinity itself had the most powerful influence on Hegel's thought and his philosophy. Despite the fact that this aspect of philosophy of Hegel has been overlooked by many philosophers, but the uniqueness of role of religion in his thought has been followed and developed over the centuries.

Keywords: Christianity and the Philosophy of Hegel, Hegel's Philosophy of Religion, Hegel's Religious Study, Philosophy of Religion, Trinity of Hegel's Philosophy.

1. Corresponding Author: MA., Philosophy of Religion, University of Tehran, Iran.
Email: hadifazeli@yahoo.com

2. Associate Professor, University of Tehran, Iran. Email: mz_bayat@yahoo.com

Mystical ta'vilat of Najm aldin Razi and Nazzam Nishaburi: Comparative and analytic study

Mohsen Ghasempour ^{1*}, Abutaleb Mokhtari Hashem Abad ²

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Abstract

Mystics and Sufis have considered the *ta'vil* of the Quran more than others. They have had special understanding of Quranic verses and have compared their belief and behavior with it. Nazzam Nishaburi, scholar of eight or nine century in "Ghara'ib al-Quran wa Ragha'ib al-Furqan" presents his *ta'valat* that takes effect from Najm aldin Razi's "*Ta'vilat Najmiyah*". He acknowledges this derivation from "Razi" and attempts to choose *ta'vils* that in which outer and inner aspects of Quran have been considered. According to Nishaburi's proficiency in Arabic literature and his theosophical property, we try to compare and analysis this *ta'vilat* of two scholars. Nishaburi precises Razi's themes and in cases changes content and literature of them or adds mystical theme to them. In some cases Nishaburi states independently *ta'vil* of Quran that is comparable with principles and methods of mystical interpretation of Razi.

Keywords: mystical interpretation, Najm aldin Razi, Nazzam Nishaburi, referring interpretation, *ta'vil*.

1. Corresponding Author: Associate Professor, University of Kashan, Iran.

Email: ghasempour@kashanu.ac.ir

2. PhD Candidate, University of Kashan, Iran. Email: tahamokhtary@gmail.com

Mystical eschatology in the thought and works of Abolmajd Sanaei Ghaznavi

Marzieh Kasraeifar^{1*}, Hassan Ebrahimi²

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Abstract

Resurrection and the life of after death is a huge complex issue that has been looked at in different religions and theological, philosophical and mystical schools. The importance of knowing afterlife and resurrection is in its effects on human's way in physical life and achieving prosperity or adversity in future life. Being aware of physical and spiritual perceptions and moving toward perfection leads human to eternal life. It has important place in works of Abolmajd Sanaei Ghaznavi, poet and mystic of fifth century. According to him, the purpose of life and death is resurrection and the life of after death. He believes to physical and spiritual resurrection. Knowing resurrection, in the manner Sanaei speaks of, results from searching internal states and being aware of secrets of universe.

Keywords: eschatology, heaven, hell, prosperity and Aadversity, Sanaei.

1. Corresponding Author: M.A., Comparative Religions and Mysticism, University of Tehran, Iran. E-mail: kasraeifar@yahoo.com
2. Assistant Professor, University of Tehran, Iran. Email: ebrahim@ut.ac.ir